

Consider the `Shape` class below that is similar to the one developed in lecture:

```
+-----+
|                               |
|                               |
+-----+
| -color: Color                |
| -centerLocation: Point2D    |
+-----+
| +Shape(color: Color, centerX: double, centerY: double) |
| +getArea(): double          |
| +toString(): String         |
+-----+
```

Suppose that the `getArea()` method just returns zero and the `toString()` method returns something like this:

```
Color: 0x00ffffff
Location: Point2D [x = 0.0, y = 0.0]
```

Provide a complete implementation (excluding `package` or `import` statements) for a subclass called `RightTriangle`. The class should model a right triangle that oriented in any arbitrary direction (see examples drawn on whiteboard).

Suppose `First` is an interface with two methods: `iMethodA()` and `iMethodB()`. Suppose further that `Parent` is a class with the following methods: a constructor that accepts a `String` as an argument, an overridden `equals()` method, and `pMethodA()`.

(a) Show the class declaration (just the first line) of a `Child` that inherits from `Parent` and implements the `First` interface.

(b) List the method signatures for all of the methods that **must** be implemented by the `Child` class.

(c) List all of the reference types that can refer to a `Child` object. I.e., what can replace `XXX` in the following line of code?

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XXX obj = new Child ();
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(a) Sketch what will be displayed when a class that extends `Application` contains the following method implementation:

```
@Override
public void start(Stage stage) {
    Pane root = new VBox();
    root.getChildren().addAll(
        new Label("This seems like"),
        new Button("a"),
        new Button("useless"),
        new Label("graphical"),
        new Button("user"),
        new Label("interface."));
    stage.setTitle("Quiz_4");
    stage.setScene(new Scene(root, 400, 400);
    stage.show();
}
```

(b) List two replacements for `VBox` in the first line of the `start()` method above and indicate how the UI would change for each replacement.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    try {
        int i = in.nextInt();
        double x = -1.0;
        System.out.println(i*x);
        x = in.nextInt();
        System.out.println(i*x);
    } catch(RuntimeException e) {
        System.out.println("ouch");
    } finally {
        System.out.println("done");
    }
    System.out.println("psych");
}
```

Consider the code above and indicate, for each part, what will be displayed if the user were to enter the following input.

**(a)**

3 5

**(b)**

thirty three

**(c)**

8 30.0

Complete the program below that writes the values entered by the user to two files: quiz7.bin and quiz7.txt. The first file should be written using a `DataOutputStream` and the second file should be written using a `PrintWriter`.

```
public static void main(String[] ignored) {
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Please enter the temperature to three significant figures (e.g., 72.8)");
    double first = in.nextDouble();
    System.out.println("Please enter your age in years (e.g., 18)");
    int second = in.nextInt();
    // ...
}
```

(a) What is a functional interface and why is it useful?

(b) Supposed `numbers` is a `List<String>` use functional programming techniques to determine the number of unique strings in the list.

(a) Define **affordance** and give an example of how it can be used in UI design.

(b) Given a list of integers, return a list where each integer is added to 1 and the result is multiplied by 10.

```
// math1([1, 2, 3]) -> [20, 30, 40]
// math1([6, 8, 6, 8, 1]) -> [70, 90, 70, 90, 20]
// math1([10]) -> [110]
public static List<Integer> math1(List<Integer> nums) {
```